

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume I.—No. 1.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,

ED. BY JOHN TAYLOR.

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POETRY.

THE COMET'S FLIGHT.

It happened one morning that a struggling ray, From the solar system leapt its way.

And it came to a comet's den—

And it roused him up, from his long, long sleep, And he sprang from his cavern in chaos deep.

To visit the sun again.

So long had he laid in his dungeon cold,

His joints felt exceedingly stiff and old,

And he scarce could move a limb—

But, in spite of his sharp, rheumatic pain,

He shook his limb, and he combed his mane,

And put himself soon in trim.

Then, forth he sprang on the realms of Night,

All chaos stared at his crazy flight,

And a terrible tumult made—

And torrents of cloud, and flood, and flame, Up from her dark abyss came—

But nothing the monster stayed.

On, on he went, as the lightning fast,

Till the realm of destruction and darkness past;

Glad was the comet, then,

For behind lay the kingdom of night and death,

And he saw the light, and he breathed the breath

Of the starry world again.

That lovely world, with his bound of blue,

Lay far and wide in the comet's view,

As he stayed in his course to gaze—

And hung like one in a joyful trance,

Watching the stars, in their mystic dance,

Through many a glittering maze.

By millions, and millions, the orbs of light Solemnly moved in their courses bright,

And, from far, to his ravished ears

Seemed, like a breeze, to swell and die,

A clear and awful harmony,

'Twas the music of the spheres!

And gentle gales came floating ther,

Gales of the soft, ethereal air,

And, at their reviving breath,

Down, down he plunged, in his heedless way,

And woe to all in his path that lay,

In his fiery path of death.

By many a rolling star he flew,

With her glittering seas, and her lands of blue,

But in loneliness he fare—

For, with pallid beams, they shrank away,

And hid themselves from his deadly ray,

As he wildly on them glared.

But once too near to his fatal blaze,

One tiny planet came forth to gaze,

From her path of light afar—

And the comet withered the waving tree,

And blighted the lands, and dried the sea,

Of the vulture's little star.

Swifter and swifter, the comet flew,

Brighter and brighter, till at once grew,

When the glorious sun was near—

But, the planets waded him back again,

And fast asleep in his midnight den.

For their orbs were thrashed with fear.

Saturn called loudly each frightened moon,

And they gathered, for safety, round him soon,

And peep'd through his ring of gold;

Jove drew his girdle around him tight,

And called on Mars to prepare for fight,

But the courage of Mars was cold.

Soon he came near to the beautiful Earth,

And her murmurs of joy and mirth,

When she saw that direful ray—

And the pale moon beheld her dead,

And covered with clouds her fainting head,

And concealed in darkness lay.

Mercury fled in dismay at the sight,

The comet laughed to behold his flight,

And erected his name of fame—

But now, his fiery course was done,

His long and trackless race was run,

For unto the sun he came.

But, should I tell you the conference dire,

That was held between those orbs of fire,

Your very hair would rise!

So now, I descend to earth again,

Ere the height has turned my giddy brain,

Or the day dimmed my eyes.

ADDRESS TO PUPILS.

The following beautiful address was delivered by our well known, and talented poetess, Miss E. K. Snow, on the occasion of giving up her school, and will be read with interest, by a large portion of friends.

MY DEAR PUPILS.—The time has arrived which is to dissolve the tie of relationship with which we are connected to each other, as instructor and the instructed.

While I feel myself about to be liberated from the duties, and relieved from the great weight of responsibility which have devolved upon me; the thought of separation from you, impresses my mind with feelings which I cannot describe. Although most of you were strangers to me at the commencement of the school; the endearing association has created in my bosom an attachment which cannot

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Whole number 52.

easily be eradicated; and the deep interest I feel in your present and future welfare, must be my apology, if any is thought requisite, for my offering you an address on the present occasion. Be assured the earnest desire which I have felt, and which I still feel, will not cease with the termination of my scholastic services.

The business in which I have been

easily be eradicated; and the deep interest I feel in your present and future welfare, must be my apology, if any is thought requisite, for my offering you an address on the present occasion. Be assured the earnest desire which I have felt, and which I still feel, will not cease with the termination of my scholastic services.

The human mind possesses an adhesive quality—it is apt to adhere to, and contract a likeness to that with which it comes most in contact, or with which it is most conversant: therefore it is all important that you should be wise in the choice of your particular associates.

I take the liberty on this occasion to express my satisfaction and approbation of your conduct in general, while under my charge, and you will please accept my thanks for the respectful attention which, with very few exceptions, you have paid to my instructions.

The progress you have made in your several studies, while under my tuition, is very gratifying to me, and does honor to yourselves. Before relinquishing my care, I wish again to impress your minds with the importance of scholastic pursuits.

Although they may appear of

little consequence in themselves; they form the laws of civilization, literature and refinement; therefore let them occupy a due share of your youthful attention—let not your time run to waste—let not your early life be trifled away on nonsensical objects; but in all your pursuits, have a wise reference to the future, ever bearing in mind that the manner in which you improve the present period, will have a bearing upon your condition and character hereafter:

and let the attention and the improvement of your minds and manners, engage much of your present attention in order to prepare you for the relations which you will be called to sustain in the busy scenes of life which are lying before you.

You live in a very important age, an age teeming with events, and if your lives are spared, you will each have a

part to act in the grand scenery which precedes, and is to prepare the way for the second coming of the Messiah.

You should endeavor to realize the consequence of the period; and to act accordingly.

Let your thoughts be elevated—let them rise superior to the superficial glance—the pompous nothingness of the fashion of this world which ever passes away, and study to make your selves useful.

By early habit, you will accustom yourselves to blend the useful and the agreeable in such a manner that the every-day duties of life will be pleasurable; and that course of life which proposes the most usefulness, will most conduce to your individual happiness, by contributing most to the happiness of others.

How much better—how much nobler the principle of habituating your selves to derive pleasure by contributing to the happiness of those around you, than to seek it in the indulgence of that little selfishness of feeling which extends no farther, and has no other object than mere personal gratification?

Endeavor to cultivate sufficient inde-

pendence of mind, that you will dare to do right—that will inspire you with moral courage enough to stem the tide of evil example, realizing that the eyes of God are continually upon you, and let his approbation be esteemed the richest reward, regardless of the frowns and the smiles of the vain and unprincipled, who would fain lead you from the paths of rectitude.

Situated as you are in the city of the

saints—the place destined for the gath-

ering of people from every nation, kin-

dred, tongue and people, you must ex-

pect to associate with people of widely

different dispositions, and understandings,

and whose habits and manners have

been formed under every variety of cir-

cumstances. With these expectations, it

will be peculiarly necessary for you, if

you wish either to be happy yourselves

or promote the happiness of those around

you, to cultivate feelings of philanthropy

and consanguinity: accustom yourselves

to view the conduct of others in the most

favorable light; and always be more

ready to find a redeeming apology for

inadvertences and failures, than to indul-

ge severe censures and criticisms;

remembering that so long as people are

differently educated, and the customs of

different places are so very unlike; no

individual judgment will be acknowledged

God, and integrity and courage sufficient

to perform it—that you may be truly the

sons and daughters of Zion—that you

may be ornaments in the church, pat-

terns of piety and virtue, and prepared

for a glorious state of existence—to share

in the triumphs over death and the grave,

when this mortal shall have put on im-

mortality—when the first resurrection

shall bring forth the righteous, and

through the merits of Jesus give them

an eternal victory, and place them on

high above the ruins of divisible and

combustible matter.

With the most earnest desires for your

own welfare, praying God in the name

of Jesus Christ that you may be blest

with the richest of heaven's blessings—

that you may be raised from the evils

that are in the world, and be of that num-

ber who, having the harps of God shall

sing the song of Moses and the Lamb,

and inherit the glory of the celestial

kingdom, I bid you all an affectionate

youthful anticipations.

Do not over estimate the merit of your

own actions, and console your feelings

with the idea that the eyes of Him wh-

om deigns to judge righteously are upon you—that

the time will come when all will be re-

The much of every one dis-
penses these beautiful powers,
and for some—Ex-
-distracted handfull poor
-tional the effects of open
-lily necessary to the enjoy-
-perfect health. Why is it that
-ladies are more healthy and bear
-years better than those of our own
-? It is believed that this results
-different means of life.

English ladies take much exercise
-horseback, and superintend personally
-management of their yards and gar-
-dens. They do not disdain to exercise
-ourselves occasionally in weeding seeds,
-plants, and destroying weeds; if
-our Indian would follow their ex-
-in the coming spring, moderately
-simply, they would probably derive
-great benefit from it—the hollow cheek
-would give place to the hue of health—
-pills and cosmetics could remain at
-the apothecary's. Husbands and fathers
-could not practice better economy—could
-not in a more effectual way promote the
-social virtues—making home sweet and
-bear—than by fitting up for the females
-of the family tasteful flower gardens, and
-furnishing them with seeds, flower roots,
-trees and shrubbery, to ornament and im-
-prove them. Gentlemen would do well to
-try this specific. They would soon wit-
-ness its effects. Instead of lassitude, they
-would see vigor, industry, usefulness,
-contentment, and health.

Silk—Cocoons.—We are desired by a
body to ask of the printers with whom
we exchange, if they know where there is
a market for cocoons in the western
country, and if they do, what prices are
paid for them? A note inserted in the
paper, in reply to these inquiries, would
be thankfully received. We are given to
understand that a good many cocoons
would be raised in this vicinity, if a mar-
ket could be found for them.

In answer to the above we would state
that a good market could be found in Nau-
voo for Cocoons as we have a great many
silk spinners, weavers, dyers &c. in our
city, who have emigrated from the silk
manufacturing districts in England, who
are acquainted with the manufacture of
silk in all its branches, and it is contem-
plated to make a commencement of the
manufacture of silks as soon as suitable
arrangements can be made.

We are not prepared to say what price
could or would be given, as we are not
informed on this subject, we can however
inform ourselves and may then make it
known; in the mean time we would say
that as good a price could be obtained for
it in Nauvoo, as elsewhere; and that would
be in the "solid," and this we think that
even our whig friends would not object to
take.

Currents.—A very good way of cul-
tivating this fruit, is to take straight shoots
of last year's growth, cut off all the eyes
but three or four at the top, and stick them
in the ground in rows, say two feet apart.
This causes them to grow singly, yielding
larger fruit, and ripening earlier, than
when growing in clusters from the root.
This month is the best season for cutting
and setting out the shoots.

Hemp Culture.—The experience of
many of our farmers during the last year,
place beyond a doubt, the adaptation of
our soil and climate, to the growth of Hemp.
We have seen specimens of this article
grown in this vicinity, which would compare
with the finest Sussia. On our prairies
the seed should be sown thicker than
on more unproductive soils. This would
prevent the too large growth of the stalk,
and the quantity of lint to the acre would
be increased as well as its quality im-
proved. We believe that our prairie soil
requires about a bushel and a half to the
acre. The principle objection to the raising
of hemp is, that it requires too much
hard work. This is true to some extent.
But let the farmer put in a small quantity,
according to his force, say one or two or
three acres, and divide his attention be-
tween it and other crops, and we are con-
fident that the labor will not prove as hard
as he anticipates. At the present prices
of produce one acre of hemp of the ordinary
yield would be worth as much as
twenty five or thirty, of corn or oats. The
market of the former would be quick and
certain, and the pay cash, while it would
be necessary to peddle the latter about
the streets, and probably giving one half
of it away in order to secure a purchaser
for the balance. It is very essential that
the crop should be properly rotated, and
handled. At the proper season we will
publish the most improved modes of con-
ducting these operations. We call the
attention of those who expect to engage
in the cultivation of this article, and have
not procured the seed, to the advertisement
of Mr. James Moss in another column.
This seed is of the growth of 1842, and
will no doubt be sold at a reasonable price.

HAPPINESS—OR THE MERCHANT OF BALMORA.
BY LEON HUNT.

Aboen Ben Adhem (my tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold.
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What witnesseth thee?" The vision raised its
head.

And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the
Lord."

"And to mine one?" said Aboen. "Nay, not so?"

Replied the angel. Aboen spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said—"I pray thee now,
Write me an one who loves his fellow men."

The angel wrote and vanished. The next
night

It came again, with a great wakening light,
And shew'd the names whom love of God had
blessed,

And for Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

We now, according to promise, present our young friend before the world, in his new dress, and with his new name. As the last week has been one of the warm weeks, in the spring, when vegetation springs forth, and life and animation is given to the vegetable world; so our efforts to cultivate the plane of intelligence, having been watered by industry, enlivened by perseverance, and warmed by the genial rays of patronage, have not been unsuccessful; for the young gentleman has grown in one short week to double his former size. Relative to his dress, we have to apologize a little, as we did not live near a store we could not get all the trimmings which we could have desired, to have made him pass so well with the *elite* in the fashionable world. However, among plain folks he will now pass very well, and we soon expect to see him in a form that will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Relative to the course that we shall pursue, we shall endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling towards all, and not interfere with the rights of others, either politically or religiously. We shall advocate the cause of right, sustain the principles of Republicanism, and fly to the succor of the helpless and forsaken, pouring oil and wine to their wounds, and acting in every way to all the human family, in the capacity that our name imports, viz: that of a neighbor.

We have had, and may have to defend ourselves against the oppressions, persecutions, and innovations of men; and if this should be the case, we shall not shrink from the task; but shall fearlessly, and unfinchingly, defend our rights; sustaining that liberty which our glorious constitution guarantees to every American citizen, for which our fathers jeopardized their liberty, their lives, and their sacred honor.

Amidst the warning elements that are disturbing the world, we are glad to find so amiable and friendly a spirit manifested to us at the present time by the press, and we can assure them that so long as they let us alone we shall not interfere with them; it has been our study to avoid contention, and we have never interfered with others until they have thrown down the gauntlet. And as we have not been to the present, so we are determined for the future not to be the aggressors.

We have always endeavored to cultivate a spirit of friendship, amity, and peace with mankind, if we have not succeeded the fault has not been with us. Rumor with her ten-thousand tongues has always been busy circulating falsehood and misrepresentation concerning us, and men have frequently in the absence of correct information, entertained unfavorable opinions concerning us, and have spoken as they thought; but when they have been better informed they have regretted their course and have seen that calumny has been like a viper in our path, and has stung like an adder.

In regard to our political rights, our religion has frequently been made use of by political demagogues as a bugbear to deprive us of the free, untrammeled rights of American citizens; this is a thing that we always have protested against, and we always shall, so long as that blood that fired the bosoms of our ancestors who fought, bled, and died, in defense of equal rights, flows through our veins.

Concerning religion we consider that all men have a right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and while we allow all men freely to enjoy this privilege untrammeled by us, we look upon all men that would abridge us, or others, in their religious rights, as enemies to the constitution; retrace to the principles of republicanism; and whilst they render themselves despicable, they are striking a secret, but deadly blow at the freedom of this great republic, and their withering influence, though unseen and unobserved, by the many, is like a worm gnawing the very vitals of the tree of liberty. We shall always contend for our religious rights. In short the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience and of worship, free discussion, sailors rights, we shall always sustain.

Military.—There will be on the 6th inst. a general review of the Nauvoo Legion, General Arlington Bennet of Arlington House, near New York is expected to attend. The Legion will parade and perform the evolutions on the prairie, we hope the day may be favorable, we expect that the Legion on that day will appear to advantage.

The writer of the following note, Mr. Skinner, is a lawyer, of no mean talent, who has lately come to reside in our city; but who, from some cause, unknown to us, has lately been tinctured with insanity. During his mental aberration, he wandered from this place to the neighborhood of Warsaw. Great solicitude was manifested by the citizens of this place on his behalf, and great fears were entertained for his safety. He was finally found in a deplorable situation, near Warsaw, by whom, we have not been informed, nor of the nature of the kindness referred to by Mr. Skinner. We felt sorry to hear of his calamity, and are pleased that he has so far recovered.

Printers.—I beg leave through the columns of your paper, to express to the people of Nauvoo, my deep felt gratitude, for the kind solicitude exhibited by them in my behalf, during the unfortunate circumstances that has passed with myself. I feel bound so to do, more especially, as I was a stranger, and united with them only by the common ties of humanity. That gratitude will be evinced, whenever occasion shall require any better testimonials.

Yours, &c.,

O. C. SKINNER.

PHONOGRAPHY,
Mr. G. D. Watt, from England, delivered two lectures, in this city, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, showing the superiority of phonography, or writing by sound, over every other system of short-

not, excepting the teachers, the religion of the Bible themselves, or the statesmen who thunder in the forum. Printers have a sort of freemasonry with the world. Conversant not only with events that are transpiring in their own neighborhood, but over the whole universe, their occupation, and the peculiar province in which they move, are all calculated to bring within the scope of their vision, and the circle of their interests, the opinions and the feelings of the entire family of man. It is a similar community of interests, and a personal converse with the whole world, that makes the honest tar a whole-souled man, a friend of his species, in whatever port he meets them. But the printor is his superior in one respect: the field of letters, the garden of science, and the very fountain of learning, are in his range, and measurably under his control. With scarcely an exception, there is not one of the profession that a good man might not be proud to take by the hand as an associate and a friend, or that the statesman might not take into his counsel with satisfaction to himself and benefit to the world."

Stenographers generally have based their systems on our erroneous alphabet and defective method of spelling. Their shorthand consists in copying our writing and spelling, in their own characters generally leaving out the vowels, and such letters as could be dispensed with. Some have attempted, in a measure, to spell as we pronounce; but this could not properly be done with their alphabets, which were deficient in nine different vowel sounds, and three consonants. Hence arose the great difficulty in reading their systems after they were written, and which has been the chief obstacle to their general adoption; for most of them are easily learned.

The common method of shorthand spelling, is very far from giving the pronunciation of the word. No wonder, then, that when the vowels are omitted, and some characters represent two letters, there is a difficulty in deciphering such stenographic MSS. We will not, however, further find fault with the common method of spelling, to which most people are necessarily reconciled; nor with the other systems of shorthand, which a few, by dint of practice and perseverance, have managed to acquire. Phonography, as its name imports, is the science of writing by sound, or of writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. For this purpose a new alphabet is given, in which there are signs for all the distinct sounds of the human voice, arranged in their natural order, by this means, the true pronunciation of any word may at once be transferred to paper, without reference to the common roundabout way of spelling. It would appear to give the true sound of any language or dialect. Even the varieties of pronunciation, whether vulgarisms or provincialisms; and it is equally available for writing English or Chinese, Hebrew or Italian.

If phonography possesses half the merits claimed for it by the lecturer, we should hail it with pleasure. Mr. Watt laid the principles of phonography before his audience in a clear and lucid manner, and it therefore remains with them to judge of its merits or demerits and act accordingly. Mr. Watt says:—

This system, which, from its simplicity, is remarkably easy of attainment and pleasing in practice, is so true and perfect a method of writing, that any word in any language, names, of persons and places, the precise pronunciation of a person, &c. can be expressed by it with perfect ease and precision; be read at any distance of time without the possibility of mistake, and with a greater ease than long hand—it is, therefore, admirably adapted for every species of composition; while, for reporting, it is as remarkably brief, that *three simple strokes will invariably write three words!* taking the average of all the words in the English Language: "indeed, to compare Phonography with Stenography is like comparing the Newtonian system of astronomy with the systems of Tycho Brabe, Ptolemy and others. The one is truth and order, the others are error and disorder." Or to use a more familiar comparison, phonography as compared with more systems of stenography is, in writing, what railway locomotives are to travelling, as compared with stage coaches.

The weather continues all that can be desired, and our city now presents a lively and beautiful appearance. While it is adorned by the hand of nature in its richest dress, all hands seem engaged in adding to the comforts of the inhabitants. Numbers are employed in improving the streets, and in removing every nuisance, whilst others are engaged in ploughing, digging, fencing, &c. The female part of the inhabitants are busily engaged in their flower gardens, and all around is health, peace, and happiness; and the songs of Zion, are to be heard on every hand, united with those of the feathered tribe in almost every tree.

The Maid of Iowa arrived with a number of passengers from St. Louis, on Tuesday last. She is an excellent conveyance for any one coming up the river, and the passengers speak very highly of the captain and crew. She landed, as usual, at the Nauvoo House, which is very convenient for discharging freight and the accommodation of all those intending to land in this city.

England was visited by a severe snow storm on the 17th and 18th ult. In some low lands and valleys it drifted to the depth of twelve and fourteen feet. On the continent there has also been a heavy fall of snow.

Printers.—A writer in the Mobile Herald, who has been for sixteen years connected with the public press, holds the following deserved commendatory language of the members of the craft. None who have had an opportunity of judging will fail to admit the justness of his remarks. He says: "In all our experience, (and we have visited in that time four different governments from the one under which we were born and educated) we have always found among printers not only more intelligence, but more liberality of opinion, more of that noble and high-minded cast of principle that looks with a forgiving eye as well upon the frailties of erring humanity as upon the jars and contentions that grow out of religion or politics, than any other

Let the report be true or false, we did not wait for its confirmation to prepare the success. On a spontaneous movement a subscription list is opened at the Exchange, and in a moment covered with names; and M. Delieu, mayor of the city, whose conduct deserves the greatest praise, can hardly receive all the donations that crowd on him from all sides. Immediately the place Berlin is crowded by the population; the whole city, old and young, rich and poor, every one brings his mite. A sublime and spontaneous feeling that a unanimous sentiment had brought forth! Generous devotion of a people that forgets its own misfortunes in order only to succor those whose misfortunes are greater still!

Yet it was a most beautiful spectacle to see in this multitude some noble hearts who, in this solemn moment, forgetting their own wretchedness, wished also to contribute to relieve a misery deeper than their own! If we wish to relate here all we have seen of sublime devotion, this article would not suffice. Find anything more touching than the gift of a poor black fellow who brings his 25 cent piece, and begs he should return his two cents to buy him some flour; and of that poor negro who brings two bundles of sugar canes, for she has no money to give; and the old woman who offers two shirts to make lint, she says, for the wounded? Are you moved in seeing such sights? What, compared with this modest offering, is the splendid gift of that man who brings handfuls of gold, which he does not need? Find in the whole world a population that will furnish the example of such generosity.

It was necessary, however, to provide for the most urgent wants of the unfortunate which the scourge had spread. Provisions are bought and given, boats are offered to carry them. The news had been known at three only, and at five a first convoy of four boats was setting sail for Point a Petre, loaded with provisions of all kinds, linen and medicine. A young doctor, distinguished for his learning as his philanthropy, listening only to the voice of his heart, abandons his patients, his family, his friends, and embarks for Point a Petre, where he thinks his aid will be as useful as the provisions. Mr. Boulin, who has already received a baptism of fire, and whose arm bears the mark of a noble wound, goes also again to expose himself to the horrors of a city that breeds pestilence. He fears nothing—he starts instantly. A sublime self-abnegation, whose reward is its own satisfaction.

However, nothing appeared; our eyes continually turned to the Point of the Preacher were anxious to pierce through the expanse of the horizon. Impatience was at its height. This silence pressed nothing good. The sea showed nothing afar off but the vast mirror of it dazzling azure. All was calm; our hearts alone were agitated with a sinister presentiment.—The whole of Friday passed in a frighful doubt. Nothing had been seen. The offerings still poured in. The same eagerness, the same generosity. Zeal redoubled as uneasiness increased! The government had received no official report. All had been active after the letter received at Bass Terre. At last, on Saturday morning, the telegraph reported the Mouche, the colors at half mast. No more doubt. • • •

The disaster must have been tremendous! The whole population rushed to the Place Berlin. They were numbering the strokes of the canoes that were returning from the vessel.—The people, on disembarking, were surrounded and almost suffocated in relating the details. The catastrophe was awful. The city of Point a Petre was nothing more than a heap of ruins; and to increase the calamity, the fire, as if jealous to see all destroyed, was raging among the crumbling houses, the stones that smashed the wounded. The Point is nothing now but a cemetery, whence exhalts groans issuing from under the rubbish. Every thing is overturned—all are destroyed, annihilated.

There was in Saint Pierre but one cry of desperation. Terror and consternation were depicted on all faces. All those who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relation, in the unhappy city, inquired after him. Such a one! Dead! Such a one! Dead! Such a one wounded, and such a one wounded also. Oh, God! oh, God! what great crimes had there been committed by this unfortunate city to be so cruelly visited!—When Jerusalem sold our Divine Lord and shed his blood, your anger did not fall so heavily upon that devoted city. The voice of your Prophet had announced her last hour, and she could not save herself from her impending fate. Your vengeance, though slow, was tremendous. You had charged men with the execution of your unalterable justice, and the city who had disavowed her God, and had caused the blood of the just man to flow, could redeem herself by his submission; but here, oh God! neither submission nor repentance could save her; her hour was marked on the clock of eternity, and her doom must be accomplished.

Immediately zeal redoubles; persons run from door to door to ask for clothing; the daily labors are abandoned; the chest of the rich, the trunk of the poor, are emptied; and each one hurries to give all the linen he can spare. This is not all; in every house you may see the women and the children occupied in preparing lint. The exchange soon presents the same spectacle. Everywhere activity and labor prevail. They fear to lose time. They would say that for each moment lost it is a wounded man that utters his last groan.

However, the Mouche had only confirmed the news; the principal detail we wanted. Her mission called her to Fort Royal. But some vessels arrived to-day from those places of desolation have told us all! We know but too much! Our pen refuses to trace the picture of that destruction of a city, in which not a house is standing, not one! • • • and which the fire continues to consume. The few wooden houses which the scourge had spared are a prey to the flames, which have made as many or more victims than the earthquake itself. Unfortunately people, who found themselves buried under the ruins, not being able to extricate themselves from the vast heaps of rubbish, reached by the fire, saw every chance of rescue vanish. The young girls, old men, women, half bruised between blocks of walls, demanded succor which were impossible; for the fire,

advancing like a raging sea, rapidly engulfed them. The violence of the elements frightened those whose courage and devotedness prompted them to brave all to snatch these unfortunate from their horrible death.

Saturday evening the city was still bat a burning furnace!!! Finally, to terminate their sad recitals, here is a letter written upon the ruins of Point a Petre, to Mr. Baffin, a merchant of our city. It says more than we can express, all possible narrations.

"I have received your letter. Thanks for this remembrance. I am well. All ruined or lost; all! all!!! This evening we employ the artillery to finish throwing down the walls in order to save the laborers from their probable crumbling.—Since last night we can no longer take the dead bodies away. There are too many.

Yours,

BERTEMET.

February 11th, 1843.

P. S. Write to my wife."

Three things alone are peering over this vast necropolis. The front of the crumbling church is there standing, with the face of its clock still uninjured, the hands of which point out thirty-five minutes past ten, the hour in which was accomplished the ruin of a city, the annihilation of a whole population. The hour of stern

struck, and a shorter time than had been necessary perhaps for the hammer to rise and fall, the work of destruction was accomplished.

The silence of death had succeeded the tumultuous noise of life. The poor and the rich, the free and the slave, were lying in the same shroud of stone, and the reddish glare of the fire was lighting the funeral pyre of that annihilated people.

It was necessary, however, to provide for the most urgent wants of the unfortunate which the scourge had spread. Provisions are bought and given, boats are offered to carry them.

A pendant to this sad spectacle, upon a part of a wall of a house half fallen, picture was preserved, as by a miracle a picture of the ruins of Babylon. A singular coincidence—the traditions of the past, with the reality of the present; the picture of human devastation, in presence of the divine destruction.

PROSPECTUS

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

CALED

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

We feel pleasure in announcing to our readers and to the public generally, that we have determined to enlarge the Wasp to double its size; as soon as the present volume shall be completed, which will be on the 26th of April.

It made its appearance in the world near twelve months ago; small in stature, dressed in a very humble garb, and under very inauspicious circumstances. It was then thought by many that its days would not be long in the land, and that at any rate it would not survive the sickly season. Many of its elder brethren who thought that they had attained to the size of manhood sneered contemptuously at the idea of their smaller, and younger brother taking the field, and like David's brethren they thought that he was but a stripling, and that he would certainly fall by the hand of some of the great Goliath's; but on the contrary, while some of advanced years, noble mein, and possessing a more formidable appearance have given up the ghost, the little Wasp has held on the even tenor of his way the untiring, unflinching supporter of integrity, righteousness and truth; neither courting the smiles, nor fearing the frowns of political demagogues, angry partisans, nor fawning sycophants. Partaking so much of the nature of the industrious bee, it has gathered honey from every flower, and its pages are now read with interest by a large, and respectable number of subscribers.

As the young gentleman is now nearly a year old, we propose on his birth day to put him on a new dress, and to make him double the size, that he may begin to look up in the world, and not be ashamed of associating with his older brethren; and as he has acted the part of a good samaritan, we propose giving him a new name.—Therefore his name shall no longer be called THE WASP, but the NEIGHBOR.

The "Nauvo Neighbor" will be published on a large imperial sheet, go up in good style, and with care, and taste. It will be edited by JOHN TAYLOR, and will be devoted to the dissemination of useful knowledge of every description.—The Arts, Science, Religion, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and the general news of the day.

We propose publishing from the best authorities a Bank Note Table corrected weekly; and also a list of the prices current, in the principle Eastern and Western cities, as well as in our own city.

We shall publish a weekly record of deaths in our city, and all ordinances passed by the City Council; the proceedings of Courts Martial, Military Parades, the principal transactions of the Mayor's and the Municipal Court, and every thing of interest that transpires in, and about our city.

Articles on agriculture will be furnished from the best sources, which will make the Neighbor a welcome visitor to our farmers and gardeners.

Concerning Politics we shall not be silent; but reserve to ourselves the right of judging of all measures, parties, and men; and without respect to party, award to all individuals of whom we may have occasion to speak, the true reward of merit or demerit, without prejudice or restraint.

We have sent to Europe to effect an exchange with some of the principal newspapers, in London, Edinburg, Dublin, and Liverpool, from which we shall be able to furnish to our European friends, as well as American, news that will be interesting. And as we do now exchange with most of the principal papers in the United States, both east, west, north and south, we flatter ourselves, that with the facilities of obtaining information that we possess, and a little care and attention on our part, that the "Nauvo Neighbor," will be second to none in the west.

The "Neighbor" will be published every Wednesday, by TAYLOR & WOODRUFF, at the corner of Water and Bain streets, Nauvo, Hancock County, Ill., and its price will be two dollars payable in all cases in advance. Any person procuring five new subscribers and forwarding us ten dollars current money, shall be entitled to one volume gratis.

It must be obvious to all business men, that from the character of the Nauvo Neighbor, and on account of its extensive circulation, it will afford a first rate medium of advertizing. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

MILLERISM.

We do not make the following remarks with any intention of persecuting Mr. Miller, but for the sake of exposing error. We consider that Mr. Miller's folly will soon be made manifest unto all men, and the merited odium and reproach of propagating a false system will shortly be poured with sufficient virulence upon his head, without us interfering with him: but as he professes to be a wise man, and many are excited by his foolish dogmas, there can be no harm in honestly and impartially investigating the principles that he advocates.

The following lecture which he delivers as his, is an old trite notion that has been entertained by many of our ancient divines years ago, soon after, and during the French revolution, and we have often been surprised that men otherwise intelligent, should entertain notions so wild and visionary.

We extract the following from the "Midnight Cry," published in New York, November, 1842.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

"Mr. Miller's last lecture in this city was on Friday P. M. His text was Rev. xi. 3. 'And I will give power to my two witnesses, and they shall prophecy a thousand two hundred and three score days, clothed in sackcloth.'

He took up his subject under four heads:

I. THE SUBJECT AND CHARACTER OF A WITNESS.

The object. It is to tell the truth on the subject on which he testifies. 'The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' A witness must testify only to what he knows.

His character for truth and veracity must be good—unimpeachable. It may be a living oral witness personally present—or it may be a written document, which under some circumstances, as the last will and testament of a person, &c., is of equal or greater weight than a living oral witness.

II. WHOSE WITNESSES ARE THEY, SPOKEN OF IN THE TEXT? 'My two witnesses.' Christ is the speaker, and claims the witnesses for his.

III. WHAT ARE THE WITNESSES? Some say the church. But the church is a multitude in her individual capacity—one in her united character. She does not know the whole truth on each point relative to Christ. Nor do a succession of oral witnesses. Beside, Christ declares, John v. 34, 'I receive not testimony from man.'

The Old and New Testament are two. They are claimed by Christ as his witnesses, Matt. xxiv. 14. 'The gospel of the kingdom must be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.' The Old Testament, John v. 37-39. 'The Father himself hath borne witness of me—ye have neither heard his voice at any time, nor seen his shape—so the witness is not ours.' 'Search the scriptures'—they are they that testify of me.' These two witnesses do testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth respecting Christ. They testify all that can be known of him until he comes again.'

Without making any remarks on the nature and character of a witness, or dissenting with Mr. Miller, as to whose witnesses those are, that are thus spoken of; we will proceed to his third head, where he makes the inquiry, 'WHAT ARE THESE WITNESSES? some say the church,' &c. Now although these two witnesses will be Christ's witnesses, and will speak the truth when they do appear, we are very far from believing that they are what Mr. Miller represents them to be, for reasons which will hereafter be mentioned; but that there will be two men who will prophesy in Jerusalem three years and a half; and that the things spoken of in relation to their prophesying, power, death, life, trans-

tify all that can be known of him until he comes again. We think that when God makes to Israel 'their judges as at the first, and their counsellors as at the beginning,' that something more will be known of God, and of his purposes if their judges and counsellors are like Moses, and if these two prophets prophesy, we certainly shall know more of God; and God says to Israel, in speaking of the future, 'I will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and grace.'

IV. THE HISTORY OF THESE WITNESSES. They prophesy. They foretell all that is known, or ever can be known of Christ. They foretell his first advent, his sufferings and death, together with the time of his death. They foretell his second advent, his glory, and the time of that glory. They prophesy the leading events in the world's history. They prophesy through the whole gospel dispensation, but they prophesy one thousand two hundred and sixty days, or years of that time, 'clothed in sackcloth.'

Sackcloth is the emblem of obscurity. Rev. vi. 15: 'The sun became black as sackcloth of hair,' denotes partial obscuration, but not entire darkness. These witnesses were darkened by the usurpation of Popery. In 533, in his crusade against the Arian heresy, Justinian, the Greek emperor, conferred supreme power in the church on the Pope of Rome, and constituted him the first of all bishops—head of all the churches—the true and effective corrector of heresies &c.

In 538, Justinian conquered the Ostrogothic kingdom of Rome, an Arian kingdom, and subjected the whole church to the church of Rome and set up the papal hierarchy. The scriptures were soon suppressed; the Greek and Latin languages ceased to be spoken as living languages, and the people were unable to read them. They prophesied still, but their light did not shine because they were in a language they did not understand. The Catholic church have prohibited the reading of scriptures by the people without the permission of the priests."

We need not have this thus obscured, we should think that sackcloth meant sackcloth, and not 'partial obscuration.' Job says, 'I have sewed sackcloth upon my skin'; Mr. Miller would have it, 'I have sewed partial obscuration upon my skin'; and in Kings, 27th verse, 'and it came to pass, when Abrahad heard these words, that he rent his clothes, and put sackcloth upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in sackcloth, and went softly' it ought to read according to Mr. Miller's theory, 'he rent his clothes, and put partial obscuration upon his flesh, and fasted, and lay in partial obscuration, and went softly.' Numbers of other instances might be cited to show the folly of such interpretations.

5. 'These have power to shut heaven that it rain not in the days of their prophecy.' Rain is the emblem of Grace, or the outpouring of the spirit. During the dark ages of papal rule there were but few conversions; until the reformation under Luther and his associates when the Bible began again to be translated into the languages of Europe and was read by the people. Then revivals began. The suppression of the scriptures restrained or hindered the work of God.'

Power to shut heaven in the days of their prophecy—we have here a strange distortion as can possibly be conceived of. How was it that Elijah stopped the heavens? spiritually or literally? We read that it did not rain, that the cattle died, and that the rivers were dried up, and that when he prayed again, the heavens gathered blackness, the rain descended, and the ground was saturated therewith. We suppose that Mr. Miller thinks although God has power to burn the earth instantaneously, that he has not power to give this power to these two prophets as he did to Elijah; or why make such strange contortions to suit his theory? He speaks of the suppression of the scriptures restraining, or hindering the work of God, whereas these witnesses are not to be suppressed until they are killed; but to have power to shut the heavens, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy: men suppress the scriptures, these are not to be suppressed by men.

4. 'These have power over waters to turn them to blood; and to smite the earth with all plagues as oft as they will.' All the plagues which have ever come on the earth or ever will, whether on nations or individuals, are in accordance with the principles laid down in the Bible.—They have the power to pronounce these judgments."

What if the plagues are in accordance with the scriptures; do the scriptures pronounce these judgments? Certainly not. Noah pronounced the judgement on the Antediluvians; the angel and Lot, that of Sodom and Gomorrah; our Savior, the destruction of Jerusalem, and Mr. Miller, (not the scriptures) the burning of the world in 1843 or 1844. Did the scriptures ever smite the earth with plagues; or turn the waters to blood? Folly! nonsense!

They never did, nor they never will.

5. 'If any man will hurt them, fire proceedeth out of their mouth and burneth up their enemies. If any man hurt them he must in this manner be killed.' The word of God pronounces the judgement on the Antediluvians; the angel and Lot, that of Sodom and Gomorrah; our Savior, the destruction of Jerusalem, and Mr. Miller, (not the scriptures) the burning of the world in 1843 or 1844. Did the scriptures ever hurt the enemies of man, or turn the waters to blood? Folly! nonsense!

When did fire ever proceed from the scriptures and kill any body? Fire descended from heaven in Elijah's day and killed many men; but we no where read of the scriptures doing it, and we are only surprised at the ignorance of men for teaching such stuff, and the gullibility of those who receive it. Relative to the above quotation, we think that if any persons are likely to receive the fire or the plagues, Mr. Miller, and his authors will stand a good chance, for we scarcely know an instance of men making so many additions to that book, as the ones here referred to.

6. 'When they have finished their testimony, (as Mr. Faber renders it, when they are about to finish their testimony,) the beast which ascendeth out of the bottomless pit, shall make war on them, and kill them.'

'A beast,' in the symbolic language of Revelation, signifies a government. 'The beast from the bottomless pit,' is a government that has no foundation to build upon, but rises up without religion and illegitimately. Such was the Revolutionary government of France, at the close of the last century. It was founded in Atheism and the rejection of religion in every form. That government made war on the Bible, and swore to exterminate it—declared it to be a lie, Jesus Christ an imposter, death an eternal sleep, and, finally, that there is no God.

They closed the churches of France, and executed the clergy. They abolished the Sabbath, and every other institution founded on the Bible. The worship of God in all forms and kinds was discarded and prohibited. It was thus, this government made war on the witnesses and killed them. They gathered Bibles in heaps,

and burned them. They laid cover of the Bibles to the toll of an acre, and covered the ground with stones, and burnt them, and scattered the ashes over the ground.

The generation of religious books (from September, 1792, and in 1797, in the month of March, after just three and a half years) the law was passed revoking the decrees against religion, and granting toleration to all Christians.

7. 'Thus, during the three days and a half, their dead bodies were not permitted to be put in their graves, although they lay dead in the streets of the great Roman city, which is spiritual, or by the Spirit, is called Sodom and Egypt, from its gross licentiousness, and oppression of the people of God—the crying sins of Sodom; where, also, our Lord was crucified.'

The person of his members and disciples.—From thirty thousand to fifty thousand Huguenots were slain in France in one night, on St. Bartholomew's eve, 1572.

8. 'They of the nations shall see their dead bodies three days and a half, and shall not suffice for their dead bodies to be put in graves.'

9. 'Although condemned and execrated in France, yet in other nations the Bible still lived in the sight of the people. The boast of the infidels is, that the person of his members and disciples.'

10. 'The dead bodies of the infidels were not permitted to be put in their graves, although they lay dead in the streets of the great Roman city, which is spiritual, or by the Spirit, is called Sodom and Egypt, from its gross licentiousness, and oppression of the people of God—the crying sins of Sodom; where, also, our Lord was crucified.'

11. 'Thus, during the three days and a half, their dead bodies were not permitted to be put in their graves, although they lay dead in the streets of the great Roman city, which is spiritual, or by the Spirit, is called Sodom and Egypt, from its gross licentiousness, and oppression of the people of God—the crying sins of Sodom; where, also, our Lord was crucified.'

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Whole family Poisoned.—We have just read of a more dreadful calamity than that detailed by a recent number of the Grenada (Miss.) Register. This paper informs us of the whole family of Mr. Morehead, residing near the Yazoo Pass, having been poisoned by eating peaches dried on a painted board. One of his daughters was to have been married on the very day she was so suddenly taken from earth. The marriage clothes were sent home as the funeral bier was preparing, and a cloud of woe bedimmed the now blasted hopes of the partner of her bosom. The eldest son, prostrated on a bed of death had just returned from a five years' study in the learned cloisters of old Harvard, crowned with his laurel wreaths of honor and glory. Death spread his banner o'er the whole. Father, mother, son and daughter, now sleep the sleep of death, stretched side by side, and wrapped in the robes of the cold earth.

After India and China, Japan may rank the third country in importance for European intercourse. At present the Japanese are independent of every foreign power.

Their religion is the worship of idols—they have gold in the greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustable; the entire roof of the palaces,—according to what we are told by those who have access to the place,—are covered with a plating of gold, in the same manner as we cover houses, or more properly, churches, will lead. The islands abound in pearls of large sizes of a pink or red color, exceeding in value that of the white.

Kaempfer compares the appearance of the Japanese Islands to the British Islands—the former lying off the eastern coast of Asia; in each group there is one large or chief island, containing the principal constituting the main body of the empire. The population is about twenty-five millions—the number of islands composing the empire of Japan is unknown; the three principle ones are Kiou—Sikof, and Nipon, the largest. These cover as many degrees of latitude from north and south as do the British Islands, and contain about one hundred and sixty thousand square miles. So early as 1630, the Dutch had a factory established. In 1638, dissensions having occurred with the Dutch and the Japanese, all foreigners from that period have been denied commercial access. The Portuguese, Dutch, English and Russians have in vain attempted to conciliate the authorities to admit their vessels. The Empress maintains a determined and rigorous non-intercourse system—the commerce of the Japanese, is entirely internal; but within perhaps a year the British may add "Japan" to their colors. *Nous verrons!*

TALENTS MISAPPLIED.

In many of the scenes of justice in the upper countries, it is truly melancholy to observe the number of hard-headed and strong-limbed young men lounging about year after year, ostensibly practising on the learned professions, but whose actual professional income would not amount to the hire of a good negro, while a great many of them do not earn so much as would keep a dog.

If the individuals composing this class were independent in their circumstances or their friends were willing to support them in idleness, or were they in delicate health or unable to labor for a subsistence yet with talents to justify their pretension to law and medicine, no one could censure their course; but when we look around on the teeming prairies and rich woodlands, unenclosed and uncultivated, inviting the youthful and healthy to the noble independence with wholesome exertion and moderate industry, we are impelled to the conclusion that a stronger term than "misappropriated" should be applied to them, that they continue in their course from a disreputable and disgraceful aversion to work, and an overweening disposition to suppose half-starved and shabbily clothed hanger-on, on the outskirts of a profession, more respectable than an industrious though hard-fisted farmer or mechanic.

The professions are able and quite sufficiently represented in the western, and in fact this whole country, by men whose practice and experience have proved them competent to transact all the business, and it would probably be well for those fledged birds whom a trial of sufficient time has proved to be unfit for a successful flight in the professions, to abandon a course for which nature never intended them, and, before it is too late, learn some useful and laborious occupation by which they may be enabled to earn an honest living, and become useful in a community where they now mistakenly consider themselves ornamental.—*Quincy Whig.*

Miscellaneous.

Water running up Hill.—Dr. Smith, in a recent lecture on Geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four-miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radius; and the river in 2,000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not contended, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

Some of our philosophers found out awhile ago that the moon was made of green cheese; 'tis true, it has not been contradicted.

An Irish mile is 2240 yards; a Scotch mile 1984 yards; and English or statute mile, 1760 yards; German 1806; Turkish 1828.

An acre is 4840 square yards, or 90 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches, each way. A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

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The eldest son, prostrated on a bed of death had just returned from a five years' study in the learned cloisters of old Harvard, crowned with his laurel wreaths of honor and glory. Death spread his banner o'er the whole. Father, mother, son and daughter, now sleep the sleep of death, stretched side by side, and wrapped in the robes of the cold earth.

Shocking Accident.—A young man in Stonham, while sliding from a hay mow, recently came in contact with a hay-fork, which entered his abdomen. Medical aid was instantly called, but after lingering thirty hours, the unfortunate man expired. His name was Conquise Dulesses, from Canada, aged 22 years.

A tender hearted Lady.—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put little innocent lambs to death?" "Why not, Madam?" said the butcher, "you could not eat them alive, would you?"

Self Paying Tobacco box.—The Albany Journal describes a neat little machine with the forgoing name stamped upon it, and which is intended for use in hotels and other public houses where tobacco is in demand. On depositing a penny in the box and pressing a spring, a little drawer shoots out containing a small paper of one of his legs, owing to a wound received from the ball of his antagonist.

Daguerrotype.—Mr. Van Loan, who went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting the art of taking Daguerrotype pictures, has been quite successful.

We have seen some of his pictures which are quite anither thing from any thing in the art which we have ever seen before. They are taken almost instantaneously, are much more distinctly delineated than before, and withal, red, green and all other colors are copied as faithfully as mere black and white.

Border Difficulties.—The Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig contains the proceeding of a public meeting of the citizens of Hancock Plantation, in relation to the arrest of Dr. D. Savage, a citizen of Aroostook county, who was attempting to be carried off, on civil suit, by individuals known to be authorized agents of the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th instant. It appears that great excitement prevailed upon the border, and that the people aided by the U. S. troops succeeded in effecting his rescue. Subsequently the citizens met, and passed sundry resolutions expressing indignation at the outrage, and it was voted, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Capt. Webster, commanding the U. S. troops for Fort Kent, for so promptly furnishing assistance to the civil authorities to recapture our citizen on our own soil as defined by the treaty, and to secure and bring the offender to justice.

Mexico.—An insurrection broke out and was suppressed at Tampico on the 20th ult. Twenty of the ringleaders were arrested, among whom is a priest.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed a fatal accident occurred last week, in the southern part of this country. Several of the neighbors had collected together for the purposes of raising a house. They had got the building up several rounds, when by some mistake in rolling a log to its place, it slipped and fell with its force to the ground. In its fall the timber came in contact with the person of Doctor John B. Radford, and wounded him mortally. He survived a few hours during which time he gave directions concerning his family and property. Dr. R. has but lately became a citizen of this country; but, for the short time he has been among us, no man ever enjoyed a larger share of his neighbor's confidence. This community, as well as his friends, naturally feel his loss.—[Lex. Express April 4.]

Wonderful Mine.—The Winchester Virginian contains an account of the discovery of a mine about eighteen miles south west of that place, the ore of which is alleged to contain gold, silver, copper, and perhaps other minerals. This mine is said to be great in extent as it is rich, precious metals, being about 20 miles in length by six or eight in breadth.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.—In the Circuit Court of said County, on May Term A. D. 1843.

Alanson Taylor, Plaintiff
vs.
Elias H. Maine & James D. Band, Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that his defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are not residents of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 2d day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned unto the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within name Charles C. Maine, March 2d A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson

Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, to garnish to satisfy the said debt and cost.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.
J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.
March 3d 1843. t.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.—In the Circuit Court of said County, on the May Term A. D. 1843.

Lewis Hyde, Plaintiff
vs.
Robert Allison, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (\$358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

Dated this 25th day of Feb. A. D. 1843.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.

Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.
no 44 tf or sc.

NOTICE.

I hereby give to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next as debts will not be given to delinquents the land being encumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the forfeited lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent
HIRAM KIMBALL.
Nauvoo January 13 1843. t.

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, clothes lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

HOWARD EGAN.
April 23, 1843. 52—f

MILLINERY & DRESSEMAKING.

MISS H. Ellis, tenders her most respectful thanks for the patronage she has received. Wishes to inform the ladies of Nauvoo and its vicinity that she continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, in which she trusts to give that satisfaction which will insure continuance of their favors.

Next door to brick store Water St.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity who wish to improve their stock or horses at a very low rate, will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity of securing stock from the splendid breeder.

YOUNG MARSHAL.

He will stand the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber in Nauvoo, and will render service at the extremely unusual low rates of two dollars single service, to be paid at the time, four dollars the season if paid within the season, six dollars to insure, to be paid as soon as it is ascertained the mare is with foal. Parting with a mare foal, her insurance. The season to commence the 15th of April A. D. 1843, and end the first of July following.

PEDIGREE.

Marshal was sired by old Cherokee of Kentucky, he by his Archy, a Virginia. Marshal's dam was by Old Bedford, and he by old Double-head.

Most kinds of country produce will be received in payment.

DAVISON HIBBARD.
no 50 3 w.

NOTICE.

Nauvoo Ill. March 13, 1843.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase furs and skins, for which he will pay good prices, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

46—if J. BAIRD.

ADMISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Earhart late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are notified to present them to me at the Court of Probate of said county for settlement by the first Monday of July next.

REBECCA EARNST,

Administratrix

February 20th, 1843. 46 4w

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Gove, dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

no 47 6t A. P. RINGER,
Administrator of
J. D. GROVES, dec'd

March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 6t

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

HE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Oney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

A L S O ,

Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millenium Star, published by P. P. Hart, an assortment of Writing Paper, States, Pens, Wafers, Quills, Lead pencils, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

A L S O of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.

The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

D. R. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on all its various branches; and having employed skillfull and experienced workers, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our prices.

| Quartos | half | Bound | plain | 1.50 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| do | do | do | neat | 2.00 |
| do | whole | bound | plain | 2.50 |
| Octavo | full | bound | plain | 1.00 |
| do | do | do | neat | 1.50 |
| do | hf | bound | plain | 0.75 |
| do | do | do | neat | 1.00 |
| do | do | do | extra | 1.37 |
| Twelves | full | bound | plain | 62 |
| do | do | do | neat | 87 |
| do | hf | bound | plain | 50 |
| do | do | do | neat | 75 |

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.
Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. no 1.

SHERMAN'S

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Herman, is a regular graduate of Melville, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physician in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and relish or more. They consist of

CCUGI LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion great intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very